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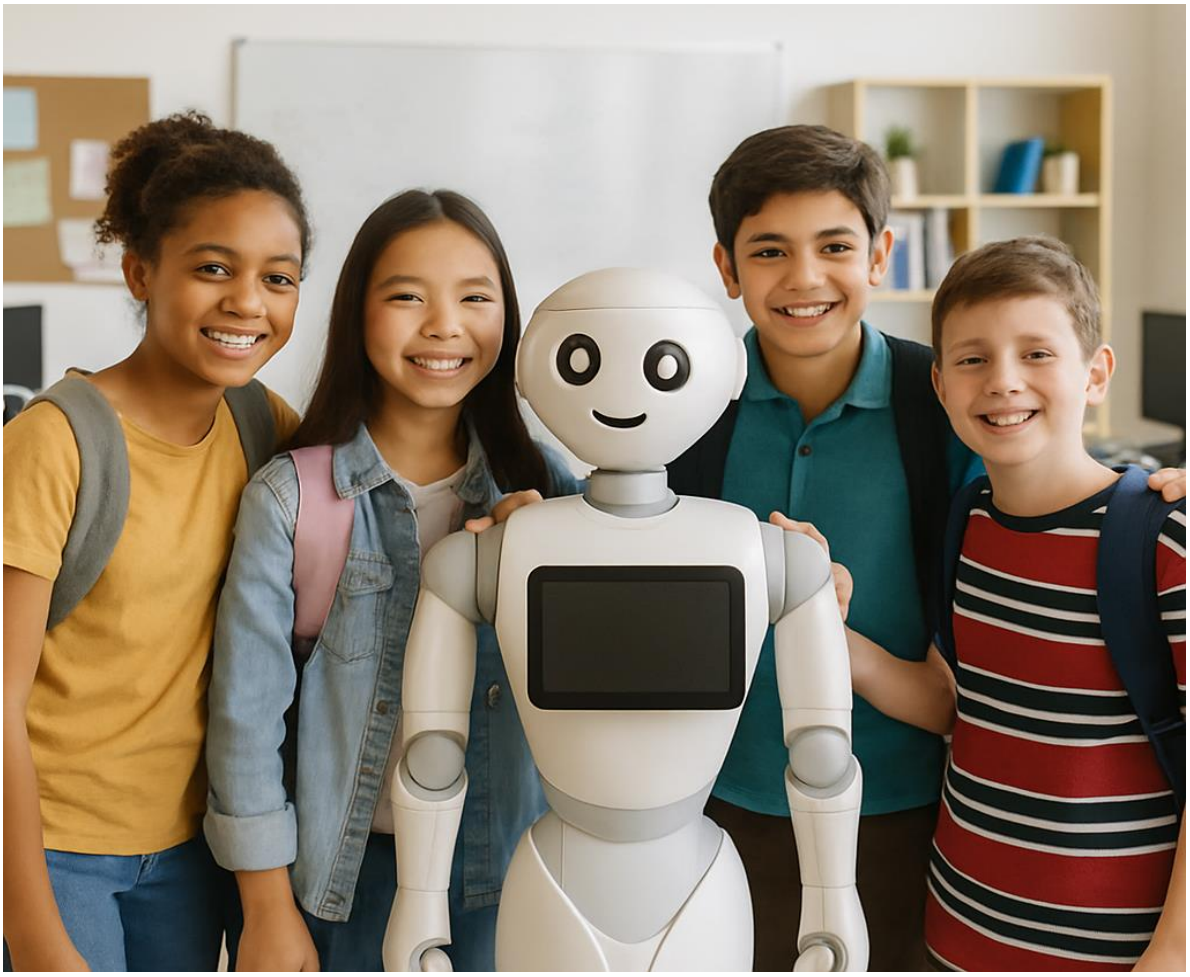
Computer World

Primary 4 First Term 2026



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Theme1 : Lesson 1 Explorer in action

● Albert Lin:

• He is an archaeologist.

• He uses different tools to explore archaeological sites without digging.

• These tools are useful because sometimes Archaeologists cannot dig. This can save time, cost and effort.

• Other times, archaeologists may not know where to dig.

• They may need to do a survey above ground.

• They can use this survey to decide on which places to research.

• There are many tools which Albert Lin can use.

☺ He can use photographs from satellites and drones.

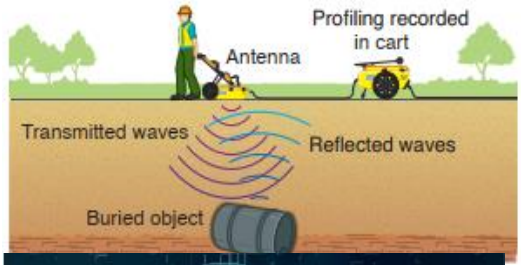
☺ To find an object, he can use GPS.

☺ Once he finds something, he can search under the ground. To do this, he can use magnetometers and ground penetrating radar.

● Here are some tools archaeologists use to explore the earth:

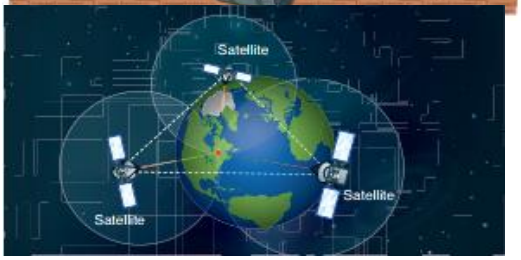
• Ground penetrating radar :

This radar can discover objects buried underground



• Global positioning system (GPS) :

This is a way to find the location of something using satellites.



• Magnetometer :

This measures a magnetic field.

It can find metal underground

الأستاذ ابراهيم الكومي
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Lesson 1 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Albert Lin is an archaeologist. ( )
2. Archaeologists always dig to find objects. ( )
3. Ground penetrating radar can find objects under the ground. ( )
4. GPS uses satellites to locate places. ( )
5. Magnetometers can find metal underground. ( )
6. A survey above ground can help decide where to dig. ( )
7. Albert Lin never uses drones for exploration. ( )
8. Archaeologists may not know where to dig at first. ( )
9. GPS can work without satellites. ( )
10. Magnetometers measure magnetic fields. ( )

(2) : Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Albert Lin explores archaeological sites without _____ .
   A) digging B) flying C) painting
2. A survey above ground can save _____ .
   A) money only B) food and water C) time, cost, and effort
3. _____ are used to take photos from above.
   A) satellites and drones B) buses and cars C) radars and radios
4. GPS helps to find the _____ of something.
   A) color B) shape C) location
5. To search under the ground, Albert Lin can use _____ .
   A) books B) magnetometers C) pencils
6. Ground penetrating radar can discover objects _____ .
   A) in the air B) under the ground C) in the sea
7. Magnetometers can find _____ underground.
   A) water B) gold and metal C) plastic

8. GPS works by using _____ .

A) satellites B) compasses C) radars

9. Archaeologists sometimes cannot dig because it may take too much _____ .

A) effort B) space C) light

10. Albert Lin uses modern _____ .to explore without digging.

A) tools B) animals C) clothes

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Albert Lin always digs to explore archaeological sites. ( )
2. Archaeologists can do a survey above ground before digging. ( )
3. Archaeologists sometimes do not know where to dig. ( )
4. Satellite and drone photographs can be used to explore sites. ( )
5. Ground penetrating radar can discover objects in the sky. ( )

(4) : Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Albert Lin explores archaeological sites without _____ .

A) digging B) drawing C) painting

2. Sometimes archaeologists cannot dig to save _____ .

A) paper B) time C) colors

3. Before digging, archaeologists may do a survey _____ ground.

A) under B) above C) inside

4. Satellite and drone photographs help archaeologists _____ sites.

A) explore B) eat C) wash

5. GPS is used to find the _____ of something.

A) size B) location C) color

6. Ground penetrating radar can find objects _____underground.

A) buried B) floating C) flying

Lesson 2 : The evolution of technology

• Technology has certainly come a long way! Look at the timeline and read about what happened in each age of technology.

(1) The Pre-mechanical Age: 3000 BC–1450 CE

• During this age, people started to communicate through pictures like hieroglyphics and later by words and numbers.

Hieroglyphics on papyrus

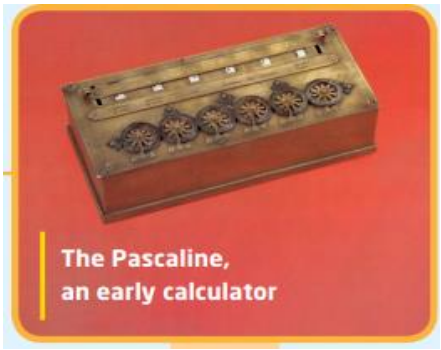
• People would record lots of information about agreements made.

• These documents are key to understanding history.

• Many of them are now available online, such as on the Egyptian Knowledge Bank .

(2) The Mechanical Age 1450–1840 :

• During this age, people recorded a tremendous amount of information.


The Pascaline,
an early calculator

• This led to a desire to make it easier to record and share.

• There was a technology explosion!

• One invention was a printing process which made it easier to make books and another was the Pascaline which was an early calculator.

(3) The Electro-Mechanical Age 1840–1940 :

An early digital computer

• This was the beginning of communication as we know it today.

• During this age, electricity was first used.

• This allowed many new types of inventions such as the telephone.

• The first digital computer was also produced.

• It was 8 feet high, 50 feet long, 2 feet wide, and weighed 50 tons!

(4) The Electronic Age 1940–present :

- This is considered the Information explosion age.
- Inventions and improvements are happening at a staggering pace.
- A key advancement in this age are personal computers or laptops.
- Satellites and GPS are also important.
- They help us locate things and communicate with people around the world instantly using email and instant messages.

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Lesson 2 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. In the Pre-mechanical Age, people used hieroglyphics to communicate. ( )
2. The Pre-mechanical Age lasted from 3000 BC to 1450 CE. ( )
3. The Egyptian Knowledge Bank contains some old documents from the Pre-mechanical Age. ( )
4. The Mechanical Age was from 1450 to 1840. ( )
5. The Pascaline was an early telephone. ( )
6. The Electro-mechanical Age was the first time electricity was used in technology. ( )
7. The first digital computer weighed 5 tons. ( )
8. The Electronic Age began in 1840. ( )
9. GPS is one of the important advancements of the Electronic Age. ( )
10. Email and instant messages allow instant global communication. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. In the Pre-mechanical Age, people communicated through pictures like _____ . A) hieroglyphics B) photographs C) emojis
2. People in the Pre-mechanical Age recorded information about __ .
   A) cooking B) agreements C) weather only
3. The Mechanical Age saw a _____ explosion.
   A) technology B) food C) colour
4. One important invention of the Mechanical Age was the _____, an early calculator. A) telephone B) Pascaline C) microscope
5. The Electro-mechanical Age began in _____ .
   A) 1450 B) 1840 C) 1940
6. Electricity in the Electro-mechanical Age allowed inventions such as the _____ . A) telescope B) telephone C) typewriter
7. The first digital computer was _____ feet high.
   A) 8 B) 18 C) 80
8. The Electronic Age is also called the _____ explosion age.
   A) population B) information C) transportation
9. Personal computers and laptops are key advancements of the __ Age. A) Mechanical B) Electronic C) Electro-mechanical
10. Satellites and GPS help people _____ .
    A) locate things B) plant crops C) build houses

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. The Pascaline was an early form of the telephone. ( )
2. The Mechanical Age is known for a printing process that made books easier to produce. ( )
3. The Electro-Mechanical Age was the first time electricity was used in technology. ( )

4. The first digital computer weighed about 50 tons. ( )

5. The Electronic Age is also called the "Information explosion age." ( )

6. Satellites and GPS were first used during the Mechanical Age. ( )

7. Email and instant messages are examples of communication in the Electronic Age. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. The Pre-mechanical Age lasted from _____ .

a) 3000 BC–1450 CE b) 1450–1840 c) 1840–1940

2. In the Pre-mechanical Age, people recorded information mainly about _____ . a) agreements b) music c) cooking recipes

3. The Pascaline was invented during the _____ Age.

a) Mechanical b) Electro-Mechanical c) Electronic

4. The _____ Age saw the invention of the telephone.

a) Electro-Mechanical b) Mechanical c) Pre-mechanical

5. The first digital computer was produced in the _____ Age.

a) Electro-Mechanical b) Electronic c) Mechanical

6. The first digital computer was _____ feet high.

a) 8 b) 50 c) 2

7. The Electronic Age began in _____ .

a) 1940 b) 1450 c) 1840

8. A key advancement in the Electronic Age is the development of _

a) personal computers b) hieroglyphics c) printing press

9. Satellites and GPS help us locate things and _____ .

a) communicate worldwide b) write books c) weigh objects

10. The Mechanical Age started around the year _____ .

a) 1450 b) 1940 c) 3000 BC

Lesson 3 : Components of computer systems

• The computer is an electronic device for processing data.

• It can store information, restore it and process it.

• You might know that you can use a computer to write documents, send emails, play games and browse the internet.

• But you can also use it to edit or create data tables, PowerPoint® presentations, and even videos.

♦ The shape of the computer and its components also differ according to the device's model and its manufacturing date.

• A personal computer differs from the laptop or the tablet.

• In addition, there are devices that are turned on and used via touch.

• To use a computer, you need to have a keyboard to type on.

• This is how you tell the computer what to do You also need a mouse. The mouse fits nicely into your hand. You can move things easily with it.

• To see anything, you also need a screen. The screen shows you what you and the computer are doing.

• You may also want to have speakers to hear .

• a camera for people to see you .

• a microphone so they can hear you.

• You can also prepare your own video or photo album, using one of the applications on your device (personal computer, laptop, tablet) by taking pictures or a video.

• It is also important to understand the flow of information into or out of computer systems.

• For example, as users, we put data into a system using the keyboard.

• The system gives us information on the screen.

• We divide computer hardware into input and output devices.

Input		Output	
Type of hardware component	Type of input data	Type of hardware component	Type of output data
Keyboard	Letters and numbers	Screen	Visual information text, images and video
Mouse or touchscreen	Directional data	Braille terminal	Text in Braille for blind people
Microphone	Sound and music	Speaker	Audio
Camera	Images or video	Speech synthesizer	Audio
Scanner	Text and images from paper	Printer	Text and images on paper

• The most important element of the computer system is you!

• Computers are only as good as the data we put in them.

• Users can also connect devices in the wrong way or use them incorrectly which produces an error, so be careful when connecting devices to your computer.

Lesson 3 Questions

(1) Look and write : Label the computer and its components with the words in the box.

keyboard	mouse	printer
scanner	screen	speaker

(2) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. The computer can only be used to play games. ( )
2. A personal computer is the same as a tablet. ( )
3. You need a keyboard to type and tell the computer what to do. ( )
4. A microphone is used so people can hear you. ( )
5. The screen is an input device. ( )
6. A scanner can convert paper text into digital form. ( )
7. The mouse is used to move things on the screen. ( )
8. Speakers are used to display visual information. ( )
9. A Braille terminal is an output device for blind people. ( )
10. The most important element in a computer system is the user. ( )

(3) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. A computer is an electronic device for processing _____ .

a) sound b) data c) electricity

2. A laptop is different from a _____ .

a) personal computer b) touch screen c) mouse

3. To see anything from the computer, you need a _____ .

a) keyboard b) screen c) speaker

4. The mouse is used to _____ .

a) print text b) move things c) store data

5. A microphone is an _____ device.

a) input b) output c) storage

6. A printer gives output in the form of _____ .

a) audio b) text and images on paper c) directional data

7. A camera captures _____ .

a) images or video b) audio c) Braille text

8. Speakers are used to output _____ .

a) sound and music b) letters and numbers c) pictures

9. The user puts data into the system using the _____ .

a) mouse b) keyboard c) speaker

10. Computers are only as good as the _____ .

a) speed of the internet

b) data we put in them

c) number of devices connected

(4) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. A laptop is exactly the same as a personal computer in both shape and function. ( )

2. Touchscreen devices can be operated without a keyboard or mouse. ( )

3. A microphone is used to input sound into the computer. ( )

4. A printer is an output device that shows information on a screen. ( )

5. The mouse is used to move items on the computer screen. ( )

6. A Braille terminal is an input device for blind people. ( )

7. The most important element of the computer system is the user. ( )

8. Computers can only work well if we put correct data into them. ( )

(5) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. A computer is an electronic device for processing _____ .

a) data b) food c) fuel

2. A personal computer is different from a _____ .

a) laptop b) mouse c) screen

3. A _____ is used to type letters and numbers into the computer.

a) keyboard b) printer c) speaker

4. The _____ shows visual information such as text and images.

a) screen b) microphone c) speaker

5. A _____ can be used to capture images or video.

a) mouse b) scanner c) camera

6. _____ devices are used to put data into the computer.

a) Input b) Output c) Storage

7. A printer produces _____

a) text and images on paper b) music c) videos

8. A _____ is used to output audio.

a) speaker b) keyboard c) camera

9. The flow of information into or out of a computer system is handled by _____ a) hardware b) software c) the internet

10. The most important element in a computer system is the _____ .

a) user b) mouse c) screen

Lesson 4 : Software and Operating Systems

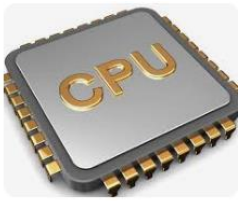
- We do many things with our devices :

1.We play games. 2. write notes 3. go on the internet.

- But how does that all happen?
- Imagine you want to write a report for school. Once you log on to the computer, what do you do? The first thing you need to do is to ask the computer to do something.

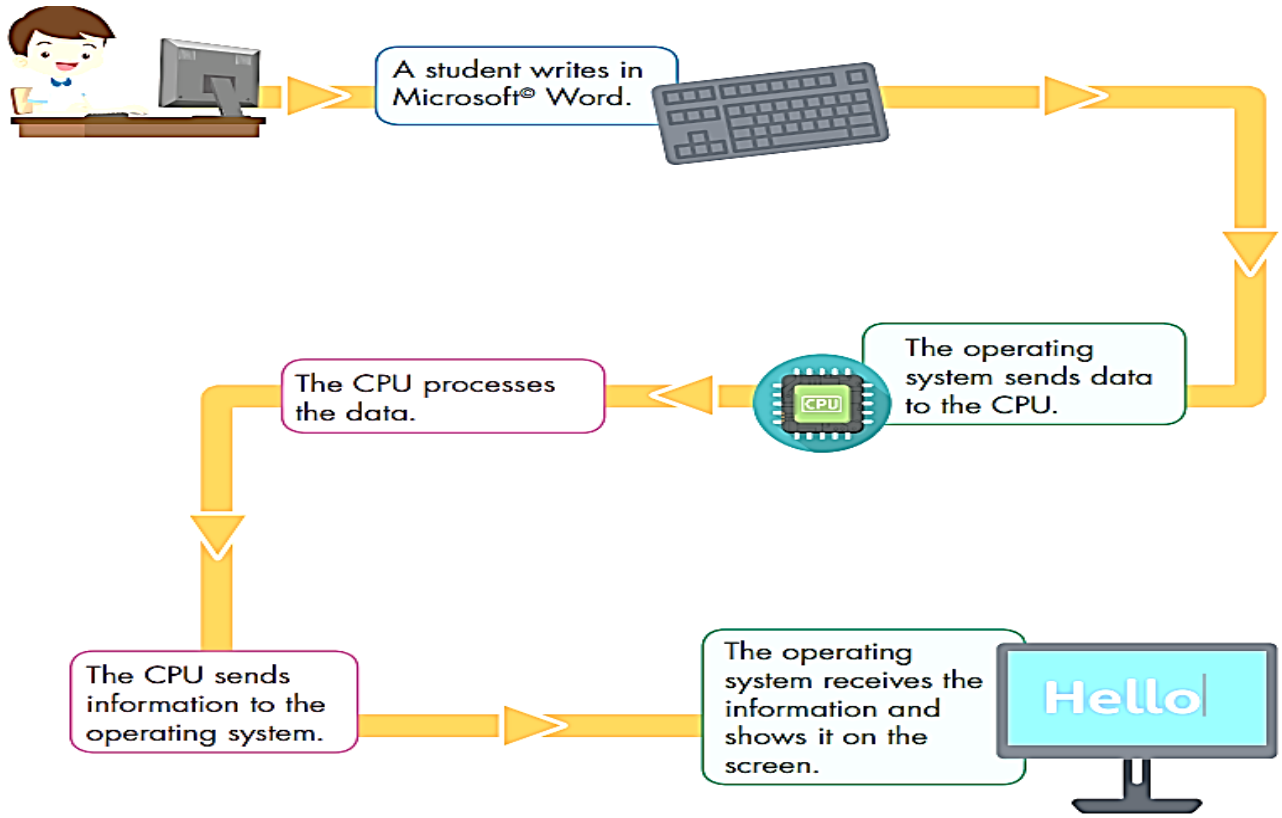
- You might open a word processing program like Microsoft® Word which is a type of software.

- This application tells the computer's operating system, which is another type of software, like Windows®, to access the program and open it.
- But that is only what you see happen.
- There is another key step that you do not see.



- The operating system talks to the Central Processing Unit (CPU).
- The CPU is a type of hardware. It controls what and how data is processed.
- This means that as you type, the program tells the operating system, which then asks the CPU to show this information on the screen.
- If the program has a problem before the operating system tells the CPU to save everything, you can lose your work.
- It is important to remember to save your work regularly.

The diagram below shows how data is processed in Microsoft© Word


A student writes in Microsoft© Word.
The operating system sends data to the CPU.
CPU
The CPU processes the data.
The CPU sends information to the operating system.
The operating system receives the information and shows it on the screen.
Hello

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Lesson 4 Questions

(1) Look and Complete Write the words from the box in the correct column :

CPU	gaming apps	Google Chrome™ browser	keyboard
PowerPoint®	Microsoft Word®	screen	Windows®

Hardware	Operating systems	Application software
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------

(2) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. The CPU is a type of software. ( )
2. Microsoft® Word is a type of word processing program. ( )
3. The operating system talks to the CPU to process data. ( )
4. Windows® is an example of hardware. ( )
5. The CPU controls what and how data is processed. ( )
6. If you forget to save your work, you might lose it. ( )
7. The operating system sends instructions directly to the keyboard. ( )
8. A program tells the operating system what to do. ( )
9. The CPU is responsible for storing documents permanently. ( )
10. The operating system is a type of software. ( )

(3) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Microsoft® Word is a type of _____ .
   a) hardware b) software c) operating system
2. The operating system is a type of _____ .
   a) hardware b) software c) CPU
3. The CPU is a type of _____ .
   a) hardware b) software c) program
4. Windows® is an example of an _____ .
   a) application b) operating system c) CPU
5. The CPU controls what and how _____ is processed.
   a) software b) data c) games
6. The operating system talks to the _____ .
   a) CPU b) Word c) internet
7. A word processing program is an example of an _____ .
   a) operating system b) application c) hardware
8. If you don't save your work, you might _____ it.
   a) lose b) write c) open

9. The operating system asks the CPU to show the information on the _____ . a) keyboard b) screen c) file

10. Saving your work regularly is _____ .

a) important b) useless c) optional

(4) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. The operating system manages how the computer works. ( )
2. An application is the same thing as an operating system. ( )
3. The CPU is the brain of the computer. ( )
4. Without an operating system, many programs cannot run. ( )
5. Microsoft® PowerPoint is used for making presentations. ( )
6. Hardware means the physical parts of a computer. ( )
7. The operating system can work without hardware. ( )
8. Programs like games are examples of software. ( )
9. The CPU does not communicate with software. ( )

(5) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. The physical parts of a computer are called _____ .
   a) software b) hardware c) operating system
2. The _____ controls the processing of information.
   a) CPU b) screen c) mouse
3. The program that manages all other programs is the _____ .
   a) application b) operating system c) keyboard
4. Microsoft® Excel is mainly used for _____ .
   a) making slides b) creating tables c) playing music
5. The CPU is sometimes called the _____ of the computer.
   a) heart b) brain c) hand
6. An example of an application program is _____ .
   a) Windows® b) Microsoft® Word c) CPU
7. The operating system sends information to be shown on the ___ .
   a) monitor b) mouse c) printer

Lesson 5 : Supporting people of determination

● Assistive technology :

• We all use technology to help us in our daily life.

• There is also special type of technology called “assistive technology”.

• Assistive technology helps people of determination with tasks that they find difficult.

• Albert Lin has a limb difference but he doesn’t let that stop him.

• He still does all of the things he did before including exploring many places around the world.

• He wouldn’t be able to do this without the assistive technology of his prosthetic leg.

● There are many types of assistive technology :

1. Hearing aids :

• Hearing aids help people who have trouble hearing.

• Models can now be connected to a person’s mobile devices.

• Many also come with smartphone apps.

• Users can adjust their hearing aids using their phones.

2. Screen magnification software

• This software enlarges everything on a computer screen, from words to images.

• It allows those with poor vision to interact with a computer

3. Alternate communication software

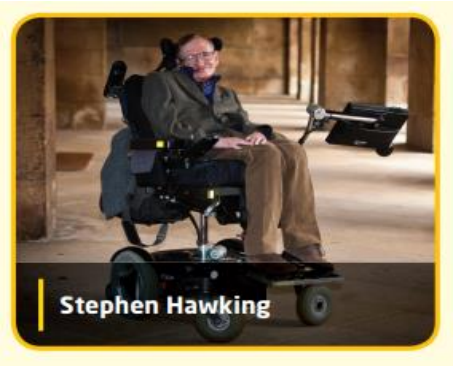
• Alternate communication software help people with speech andlanguage disabilities communicate with others.

• Examples include a computer program that can turn text to speech and speech to text .

4. Sporting tools

• Para climbing tools allow climbers with limb difference to climb mountains, so assistive technology can help with ordinary and extraordinary activities!

• There are many more you can research including footballs that make a noise, a hand bike that has 3 wheels and is powered by your hands, and even running blades.



● Stephen Hawking :

• was a famous scientist who used assistive technology to help him communicate.

he use of speech synthesizer technology.

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Lesson 5 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Assistive technology is used only by people of determination. ( )
2. Albert Lin uses a prosthetic leg to help him explore. ( )
3. Hearing aids can now connect to mobile devices. ( )
4. Screen magnification software makes everything on a screen smaller. ( )
5. Alternate communication software can turn speech into text. ( )
6. Sporting tools can help with both every day and extraordinary activities. ( )
7. Footballs that make noise are an example of assistive technology. ( )
8. Stephen Hawking used a speech synthesizer to communicate. ( )
9. Para climbing tools are designed for people with hearing problems. ( )
10. Assistive technology can only be used indoors. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Technology that helps people of determination is called _____ .
   a) assistive technology b) mobile technology c) sport technology
2. Albert Lin has a _____ difference.
   a) hearing b) limb c) vision
3. A _____ leg helped Albert Lin continue exploring.
   a) robotic b) prosthetic c) wooden
4. Hearing aids can be controlled using _____ .
   a) smartphones b) televisions c) printers
5. _____ software enlarges words and images on a computer screen.
   a) voice recognition b) screen magnification c) text editing
6. Software that turns text to speech is called _____ communication software. a) alternate b) visual c) network
7. _____ tools allow climbers with limb difference to climb mountains.
   a) para climbing b) hearing c) gaming
8. A football that makes a noise helps people with _____ difficulties.
   a) vision b) hearing c) speech
9. A hand bike is powered by a person's _____ .
   a) legs b) hands c) arms only
10. Stephen Hawking communicated using _____ technology.
    a) speech synthesizer b) screen magnifier c) hearing aid

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Assistive technology can help people complete tasks they find difficult. ( )
2. Albert Lin stopped exploring after losing his leg. ( )
3. Hearing aids can be linked to smartphone apps. ( )
4. Screen magnification software is used by people with hearing loss. ( )

5. Alternate communication software can turn speech into text. ( )

6. Sporting tools include running blades and hand bikes. ( )

7. Para climbing tools are for people with limb difference. ( )

8. Stephen Hawking was a famous musician who used assistive technology. ( )

9. Footballs that make noise can help people with vision problems. ( )

10. All assistive technology is used for sports only. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Special technology that supports people of determination is called _ . a) assistive technolog b) basic technolog c) mobile technology

2. Albert Lin uses a _____ leg to travel and explore.

a) prosthetic b) wooden c) metal stick

3. Hearing aids are mainly for people with _____ problems.

a) hearing b) vision c) speaking

4. Users can control hearing aids through _____ .

a) smartphones b) watches c) televisions

5. Software that enlarges the screen for those with poor vision is called __ . a) text reader b) screen magnification c) voice recorder

6. Alternate communication software helps people with _ disabilities.

a) speech b) running c) driving

7. Para climbing tools make it possible to _____ .

a) climb mountains b) swim c) drive

8. A hand bike is powered by a person's _____ .

a) hands b) legs c) feet

9. Footballs that make noise are useful for people with _____ loss.

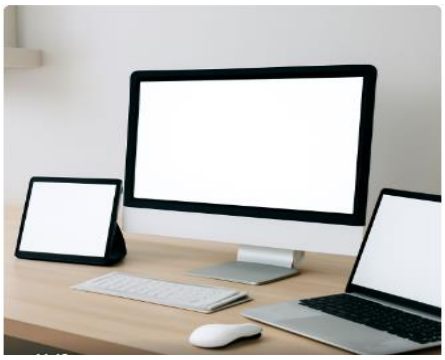
a) vision b) hearing c) speech

10. Stephen Hawking used _____ to speak.

a) speech synthesizer b) microphone c) screen magnifier

Lesson 6 : Common ICT problems and solutions

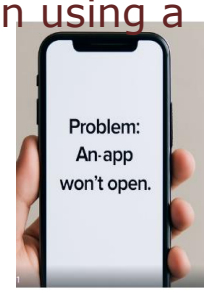
• ICT tools (like a computer, tablet or laptop) can help you do a lot of tasks. These can include :



1. work your teacher gives you .
2. research of information online .
3. writing school reports and homework using Microsoft Word®.
4. You can use these devices to play games.

• However, these devices might sometimes experience a temporary breakdown or failure that prevents you from turning them on or using them to write.

• Here are some technological problems you might find when using a computer and some possible solutions for them.



• Do you think there are other solutions to these problems?

Problem: an app won't open :

Possible solutions for a Windows® PC:

• Restart your computer and try again.

• If the app still won't open, check that your software is up to date.

• If you still have problems, uninstall and reinstall the app.

• If you cannot solve the problem, ask your teacher or family for help.

Problem : The mouse cursor isn't working

Possible solutions for a Windows® PC:

• Make sure you connect the mouse cable to the correct place inthe motherboard.

• It is best to restart your device after that.

• If the problem isn't solved, there might be a defect in the mouse and you might need to replace it.

• If you cannot solve the problem, ask your teacher or family for help

Problem : You can't find a file

Possible solutions for a Windows® PC:

- Check your Downloads folder.
- If you're looking for a Microsoft® Word file, look in your Documents folder.
- If you're looking for a photo, look in your Pictures folder.
- Or, try doing a search using the search box next to the Start button.
- If you cannot solve the problem, ask your teacher or family for help

Problem : Your Screen Freezes

Possible solutions for a Windows® PC:

- Press and hold the "Ctrl"+ "Alt" + "Del" buttons together.
- If this option doesn't work, try to power off your computer and restart.
- If you cannot solve the problem, ask your teacher or family for help

Problem : The Keyboard isn't typing

Possible solutions for a Windows® PC:

- Make sure you connect the keyboard cable to the correct place in the motherboard.
- It is best to restart your device after that.
- If the problem isn't solved, there might be a defect in the keyboard and you might need to replace it.
- If you cannot solve the problem, ask your teacher or family for help.

Lesson 6 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. ICT tools can be used for writing school reports. ( )
2. You cannot use ICT tools to play games. ( )
3. Restarting a computer is one possible solution if an app won't open. ( )
4. The mouse cursor problem can be caused by a wrong cable connection. ( )
5. If you can't find a file, you should always delete the Downloads folder. ( )
6. The "Ctrl" + "Alt" + "Del" keys can help if your screen freezes. ( )
7. You should replace the keyboard immediately if it stops typing without checking the cable. ( )
8. Searching next to the Start button can help find lost files. ( )
9. A defective mouse may need to be replaced. ( )
10. If problems cannot be solved, you can ask a teacher or family for help. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. ICT tools include devices such as _____ .
   a) computers b) bicycles c) refrigerators
2. Microsoft Word® is mainly used for _____ .
   a) writing reports b) drawing c) listening to music
3. If an app won't open, the first step is to _____ .
   a) restart the computer b) buy a new computer c) delete all files
4. A mouse cursor may stop working if the cable is _____ .
   a) disconnected b) clean c) new
5. To find a downloaded file, check the _____ folder.
   a) Downloads b) Games c) Music
6. If your screen freezes, press _____ together.
   a) Ctrl + Alt + Del b) Shift + Enter + Tab c) Esc + Space + Ctrl
7. Photos are usually stored in the _____ folder.
   a) Pictures b) Videos c) Documents
8. If the keyboard stops typing, first check the _____ .
   a) cable connection b) screen size c) battery level

9. A defective mouse should be _____ .
a) replaced b) painted c) cleaned with water
10. If you cannot solve a problem, you can ask _____ for help.
a) teacher or family b) strangers online c) shop customers

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. ICT tools can help in doing homework. ( )
2. You should never restart your computer if an app won't open. ( )
3. Checking that your software is up to date can solve app problems. ( )
4. The mouse must be connected to the motherboard correctly . ( )
5. If you can't find a Microsoft® Word file, check the Pictures folder first. ( )
6. Pressing Ctrl + Alt + Del may help when the screen freezes. ( )
7. A defective keyboard might need to be replaced. ( )
8. The search box near the Start button can be used to find files. ( )
9. Restarting the device is never a solution for keyboard problems. ( )
10. If you can't solve a problem, you should ask for help. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. ICT tools like laptops can be used for _____ .
a) research b) cooking c) swimming
2. If an app doesn't open after restart, you should check _____ .
a) software updates b) screen brightness c) keyboard color
3. The mouse cable should be connected to the _____ .
a) motherboard b) printer c) monitor
4. A frozen screen may require a _____ .
a) restart b) paint job c) cleaning
5. Microsoft® Word files are usually found in the _____ folder.
a) Documents b) Music c) Videos
6. If you cannot find a file, you can use the _____ .
a) search box b) recycle bin c) calculator
7. The keyboard might stop typing if the cable is _____ .
a) unplugged b) too clean c) new
8. Restarting your device is a common _____ .
a) solution b) problem c) game
9. Pictures are usually saved in the _____ folder.
a) Pictures b) Downloads c) Games

Lesson 7 : Collecting , Analyzing , and Graphing data

• Scientists and archaeologists can search to solve problems.

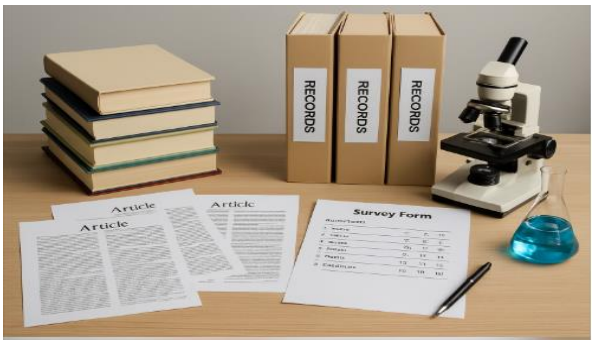
• They collect, analyze and graph data.

• Below are some ways to collect, analyze and graph data.

1. Collect :

✋ You can collect data from a variety of sources.
Common sources include:

- books and articles (digital or print)
- records (such as logs and reports)
- surveys
- experiments



✋ It is very important that you are certain that the information you are collecting is accurate.

✋ Always be sure to use sources that can be trusted .

2. Analyze :

• When you analyze the data you've collected, you review your findings.

• Then you interpret what those findings mean.

• You can use the data to find out what happened, why it happened, what is likely to happen next, and what should be done.

• You may have a lot of data. The best way to interpret a lot of data is to look for trends in the information.

2. Graph :

• Once you have analyzed the information you have collected,you are ready to graph the information.

• A common graph is a bar graph. Bar graphs clearly present and compare different categories of information.

• You can draw graphs on paper, or make them on a computer using software like Excel®.

● Example :

• Nesma interviewed her classmates about what their favorite devices were.

• In total, she interviewed 14 classmates.

She collected their answers and sorted them into groups.

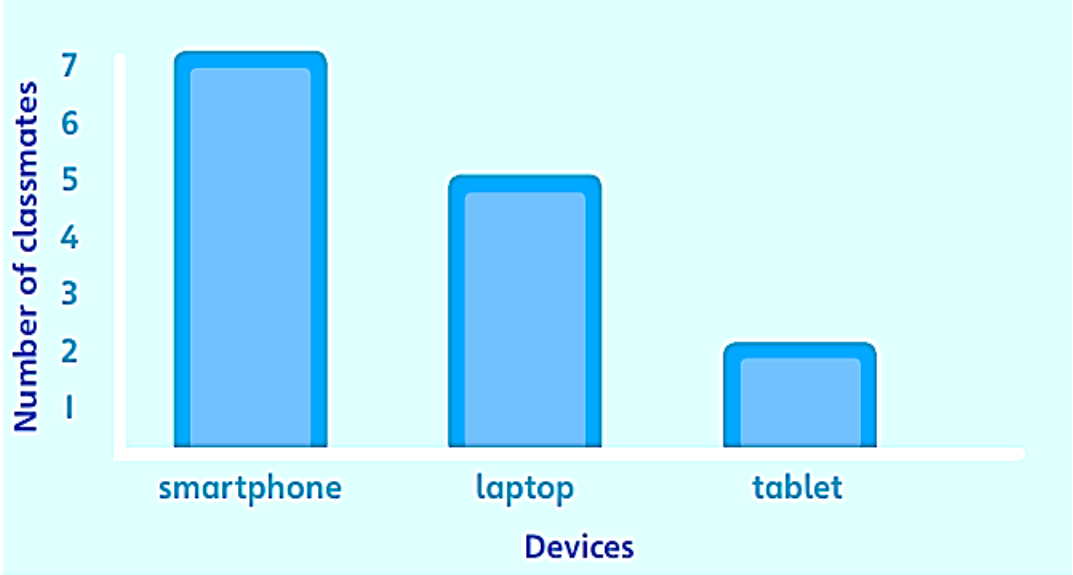
This is the information she analyzed:

• Seven classmates said their favorite device was a smartphone.

• Five students said their favorite device was a laptop.

• Two students said their favorite device was a tablet.

After Nesma analyzed the information, she graphed it:



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Lesson 7 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1.Scientists and archaeologists collect, analyze, and graph data. ( )

2. Surveys are one way to collect data. ( )

3. You should use sources that you cannot trust. ( )

4. Analyzing data means reviewing and interpreting findings. ( )

5. Looking for trends is not useful when you have a lot of data. ( )

6. A bar graph is a common way to present information. ( )

7. You can only draw graphs on paper, not on a computer. ( )

8. Excel® can be used to make graphs. ( )

9. Nesma interviewed her classmates about their favorite devices. ( )

10. In Nesma's survey, more classmates preferred tablets than laptops. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Common sources of data include books, articles, records, and __.
   a) surveys b) games c) songs
2. It is important to be sure the data you collect is _____ .
   a) accurate b) random c) fake
3. When you analyze data, you _____ your findings.
   a) review b) ignore c) hide
4. Looking for _____ helps interpret large amounts of data.
   a) trends b) colors c) shapes
5. After analyzing data, you can present it using a _____ .
   a) bar graph b) map c) ruler
6. Bar graphs compare different _____ of information.
   a) categories b) colors c) tools
7. Graphs can be made on paper or with software like _____ .
   a) Excel® b) Paint c) Word
8. Nesma's survey showed that the most popular device was a ___ .
   a) smartphone b) tablet c) printer
9. In Nesma's survey, _____ classmates chose laptops.
   a) five b) seven c) two
10. The device chosen by the fewest classmates was the _____ .
    a) tablet b) laptop c) smartphone

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Scientists collect data only from experiments. ( )
2. Logs and reports can be sources of data. ( )
3. Trusted sources are important for accurate information. ( )
4. Analyzing data can help predict what might happen in the future. ( )
5. Trends are not important in understanding data. ( )

6. Bar graphs are used to present information clearly. ( )
7. Graphs can only be created using computers. ( )
8. Nesma collected answers from 14 classmates. ( )
9. In Nesma's data, laptops were more popular than smartphones. ( )
10. Two classmates in Nesma's survey preferred tablets. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

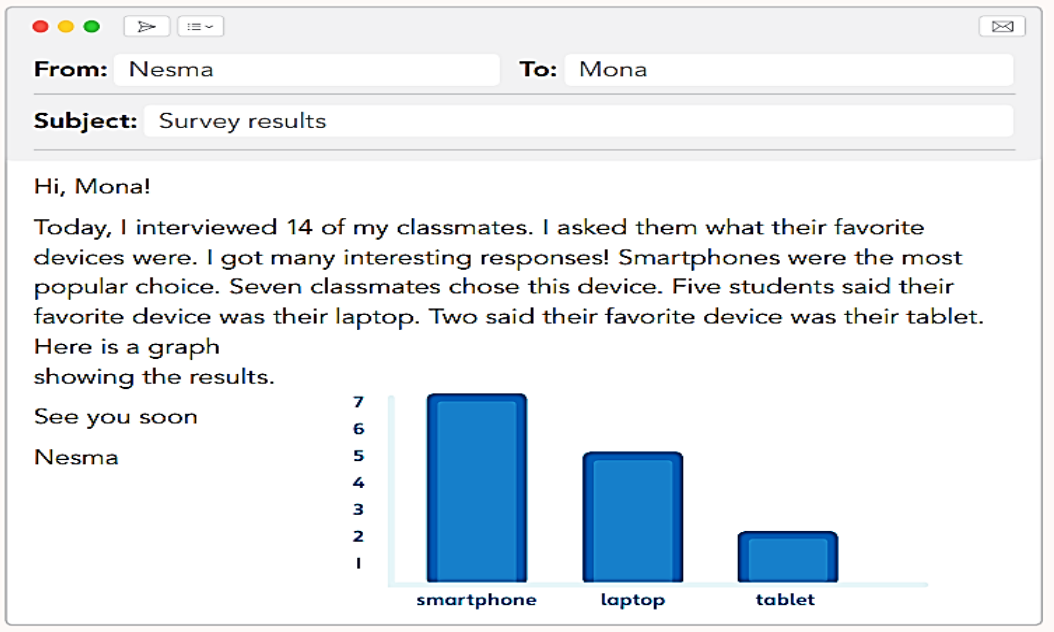
1. Data can be collected from books, articles, records, and _____ .
   a) photos b) drawings c) surveys
2. Before using information, you should make sure it is _____ .
   a) trustworthy b) false c) random
3. To analyze data means to review and _____ findings.
   a) interpret b) hide c) forget
4. Large amounts of data are easier to understand when looking for
   a) colors b) trends c) sizes
5. A common type of graph used to compare categories is a _____ .
   a) bar graph b) pie c) clock
6. Bar graphs help _____ different types of information.
   a) hide b) compare c) delete
7. You can make graphs on paper or with software like _____ .
   a) Excel® b) Notepad c) Paint
8. In Nesma's survey, the most preferred device was the _____.
   a) tablet b) laptop c) smartphone
9. Nesma found that _____ students preferred laptops.
   a) five b) seven c) two
10. The least popular device in Nesma's survey was the _____ .
    a) tablet b) smartphone c) laptop

Lesson 8 Reporting findings

✋ Researchers report the information they gather in many different ways. Below are some ways archaeologists report their information:

- blogs
- published articles
- social media sites
- interviews
- TV programs

✋ A common way to report data is through email. You can write a short report in an email and attach files related to it.


From: Nesma
To: Mona
Subject: Survey results
Hi, Mona!
Today, I interviewed 14 of my classmates. I asked them what their favorite devices were. I got many interesting responses! Smartphones were the most popular choice. Seven classmates chose this device. Five students said their favorite device was their laptop. Two said their favorite device was their tablet. Here is a graph showing the results.
See you soon
Nesma
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
smartphone
laptop
tablet

✋ Other ways to report information are video chats and even text messaging .

Lesson 8 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Archaeologists only report their findings in books. ( )
2. Blogs can be used to share research information. ( )
3. Social media is one way to report findings. ( )
4. Interviews are not considered a way to report data. ( )
5. TV programs can be used to present research results. ( )
6. Email is a common method for reporting information. ( )
7. In an email report, you can attach related files. ( )
8. Video chats can be used to report findings. ( )
9. Text messaging is never used to report information. ( )
10. Researchers may use several different ways to share their work. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. One way to report research findings is by writing _____ .
   a) blogs b) maps c) games
2. Researchers can publish their work in _____ .
   a) shopping lists b) food menus c) articles
3. Social media sites are used to _____ information.
   a) hide b) share c) delete
4. A TV _____ can present research to the public.
   a) ticket b) recipe c) program
5. A common way to send a short research report is through _____ .
   a) email b) phone book c) postcard
6. When sending an email report, you can attach _____ .
   a) chairs b) files c) clothes
7. Another way to report research is by using _____ chats.
   a) video b) silent c) closed
8. Short messages sent by phone can be called _____ .
   a) filming b) drawing c) text messaging
9. Researchers may use interviews to _____ their findings.
   a) share b) erase c) confuse
10. Blogs, articles, and TV programs are all ways to _____ research.
    a) hide b) forget c) report

Theme 2 : Digital safety and security precautions

Lesson 1 : Explorer in action

• The internet can give us access to information on all kinds of information.
• We can type a question into a search engine to find answers quickly and easily.
• However, it is important to check the information because it may not always be correct.

• Once, when biologist Anika Ullah was at a wedding, she tried a dessert made from an unusual nut that she'd never heard of.
• She didn't know anything about these nuts, so she looked them up in an online encyclopaedia.
• She found many uses for the nuts, but also discovered that eating too many of these nuts can cause cancer.
• Anika Ullah then did more research. She found scientific studies and reports on the internet.
• They were written by experts and gave her more useful information.
• Of course, she checked her online sources carefully.
• The internet can also be used as a powerful tool to communicate with other people, especially when there is an important message that needs to be sent out.
• When Anika Ullah discovered that these nuts could be dangerous, she decided that she should talk to local communities about the issue, and to ground truth.
• Grounding truth is when you find out information directly from people or evidence.
• She visited people in the community and also used the internet to communicate with them.
• Ms. Ullah wanted people to use these nuts more safely.
• By working with the people in the local communities, she could make films and start online campaigns to help them to lead healthier lives.

Lesson 1 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. The internet can give us access to all kinds of information. ( )
2. It is not important to check the information you find online. ( )
3. Anika Ullah first learned about the nuts at a wedding. ( )
4. She used a printed book to look up the unusual nuts. ( )
5. Eating too many of the nuts could cause cancer. ( )
6. Scientific studies written by experts gave her useful information. ( )
7. Ground truth means checking information directly from people. ( )
8. Ms. Ullah only used the internet to share her findings. ( )
9. She made films and started online campaigns to help communities. ( )
10. The internet can be used to communicate important messages. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. We can type a question into a _____ to find answers quickly.
   a) calculator b) recipe c) search engine
2. It is important to ___ online information because it may not always be correct. a) check b) delete c) hide
3. Anika Ullah found the unusual nut while she was at a _____ .
   a) wedding b) school c) shop
4. She looked up the nuts in an online _____ .
   a) diary b) encyclopedia c) map
5. Eating too many of the nuts could cause _____ .
   a) growth b) sleep c) cancer
6. Scientific _____ written by experts gave her more information.
   a) studies b) songs c) paintings
7. Ground truth is when you find information directly from ___ or evidence. a) people b) computers c) books
8. Ms. Ullah visited people in the community and used the _____ to communicate. a) internet b) television c) bus
9. She wanted people to use the nuts more _____ .
   a) safely b) quickly c) rarely
10. By working with communities, she could make films and start _____ campaigns. a) online b) cooking c) racing

Lesson 2 Online dangers and how to be safe

● Communicating online :

• There are many ways to communicate online.

• You can use computers, phones, or tablets.

• People may use instant messaging, email, direct messages, and message forums to communicate.

• Be careful – some people communicate online to be unkind or to steal personal information.

• Behave online as you would in person.

• Always be kind and honest when communicating with others.

• Be sure you know who you are chatting with.

♦ If someone is unkind or makes you feel unsafe, you can block the person.

♦ Note :• When you block someone, that person cannot see your posts or contact you

• Some examples of personal information include your address, your name and the name of your school.

● Unsafe websites :

• Be careful when clicking on links.

• Don’t click on links that you are unsure of.

• If you accidentally view an unsafe or inappropriate site, don’t panic.

• Leave the site and tell your teacher or a family member who can help you feel safe.

● Sharing data online :

• Don’t share personal data online without asking your teacher or a family member if it is OK.

• If you share your personal data online, you may receive spam messages.

• Check your privacy settings on social media sites.

• Make sure that only your friends and family can view your information.

• Always think before you post something, especially a photo or video.

• Ask yourself, Am I sure this photo is appropriate? Could this embarrass or hurt me or others?

• Always think before you post about yourself or other people.

● Downloading files

• Think carefully before you download files. Some files have viruses.

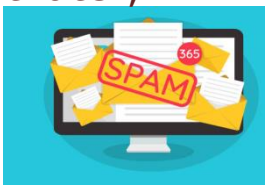
• Viruses can damage your computer or be used to track your information.

• Check the website before you download a file. Is it a trusted site? If you are not sure, you shouldn’t download files from it.

• Learning is power! Use what you learned to stay safe and happy while online.

• When you are using the internet, you might want to download a file.

• This saves it to your computer so that you can look at it later, without being connected to the internet!



● Spam mail includes unwanted messages to advertise products orgather more information from you.

• The messages may also include viruses.

• If an email includes an unfamiliar address, unknown links, or messages in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS, it might be spam.

Lesson 2 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. People can use instant messaging, email, and message forums to communicate online. ( )
2. It is safe to click on any link that appears in your messages. ( )
3. Personal information includes your address and your school's name. ( )
4. You should always know who you are chatting with online. ( )
5. Viruses can damage your computer or track your information. ( )
6. If you feel unsafe online, you should block the person and tell a trusted adult. ( )
7. Privacy settings on social media sites help control who can view your information. ( )
8. Spam messages are always from trusted sources. ( )
9. You should think carefully before posting a photo or video online. ( )
10. Blocking someone online means they can still see your posts. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. A common way to talk to others online is through _____ .
   a) instant messaging b) cooking recipes c) building houses
2. When you block someone, they _____ .
   a) can still message you
   b) cannot see your posts or contact you
   c) receive your personal data
3. Unsafe websites can be avoided by _____ .
   a) clicking on all links
   b) sharing links with everyone
   c) checking links before clicking
4. Spam mail often contains _____ .
   a) unwanted messages or viruses
   b) homework assignments
   c) personal compliments
5. Before posting a photo, you should ask yourself if it is _____ .
   a) appropriate and safe b) colorful and bright c) expensive and rare

6. Sharing personal data online without permission can lead to ___ .
   a) receiving spam messages
   b) winning prizes
   c) faster downloads
7. Viruses from files can _____ .
   a) fix your computer
   b) damage your computer or steal data
   c) make your photos look better
8. If you visit an unsafe website by mistake, you should _____ .
   a) stay on it and explore
   b) leave immediately and tell a trusted adult
   c) download its files
9. Privacy settings help make sure that _____ .
   a) only your friends and family see your posts
   b) strangers always see your information
   c) all data is public
10. Downloading from untrusted sites can result in _____ .
    a) free gifts b) viruses or malware c) faster internet

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. You should always be kind and honest when communicating online. ( )
2. Blocking someone online means they can still see your posts. ( )
3. Your address is considered personal information. ( )
4. You should click on every link you see online. ( )
5. If you see an unsafe website, you should tell a teacher or family member. ( )
6. Sharing personal data online can lead to receiving spam messages. ( )
7. Privacy settings on social media help control who sees your information. ( )
8. Some downloaded files can have viruses. ( )
9. Spam mail is always safe to open. ( )
10. It's important to think before posting photos online. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. You can use computers, phones, or _____ to communicate online.
   a) tables b) tablets c) tickets
2. Be sure you know who you are _____ with.
   a) chatting b) drawing c) walking
3. When you block someone, they cannot _____ you.
   a) contact b) visit c) teach
4. If you accidentally visit an unsafe site, you should _____ .
   a) stay there b) leave the site c) click links
5. Always check your _____ settings on social media.
   a) weather b) privacy c) music
6. Some files have _____ that can damage your computer.
   a) cookies b) viruses c) bookmarks
7. Only download files from a _____ site.
   a) trusted b) random c) closed
8. Spam mail often includes unwanted _____ to advertise products.
   a) invitations b) messages c) holidays
9. Before posting a photo, ask if it could hurt or _____ someone.
   a) embarrass b) paint c) clean
10. Learning is _____ Use it to stay safe online.
    a) power b) fun c) noise

(5)Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box:

block – download- instant messaging -personal information- spam

1. An email from an unknown address that includes advertisements is likely to be_____ .
2. When you_____ a file, you save it to your device.
3. If you someone_____, they will no longer be able to contact you or view your account.
4. Think carefully before you share your address or other_____ _____ online.
5. You can use_____ to communicate with friends.

Lesson3 : Using ICT tools in a healthy and ethical way

● Posting online :

• When you tag someone, you identify that person in a post, photo, or video.

• Anyone who has access to your account can see it.

• The tag provides a link to the person's profile.

• It's important to be sure the person you're tagging is OK with this.

• When you post on social media and tag your friends, make sure to ask them permission first.

• It shows that you respect their privacy.

• Before you post something, ask yourself, Is this post kind? Might it be hurtful to others? If you are unsure, don't post it.

● Crediting others :

• Whether you are looking for information to post online, or to include in a PowerPoint® presentation, it's important to credit sources that provide you with information that you share with others

• When you credit a source of information, you let others know where the information you are sharing came from.

● Respecting the law :

• Whether you are posting online or researching topics, be sure to respect the law.

• Don't go on banned sites. Banned sites may publish inaccurate, immoral, and harmful material.

• Ask your teacher or a family member before you go on a new site.

● The positive effects of ICT tools :

• ICT tools have become a wonderful part of everyday life.

• You can read the news with just a click of the mouse.

• You can upload and download videos and photos and view them whenever you want.

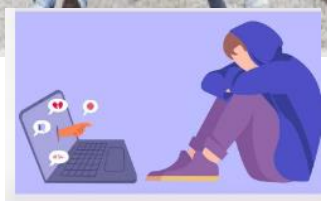
• You can communicate with friends and family anywhere in the world!

● The negative effects of ICT tools :

• However, there are negative consequences of ICT tools. You may come across something online that upsets you.

• You can get eye strain or headaches from using your devices too long.

• Some people may rely on searching on Google™ to answer all their questions – even though it doesn't always give the right answer!



• Remember to use ICT tools wisely and ethically.

• Know when to put your device down.

• Stay active and social – and be responsible

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Lesson 3 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. When you tag someone in a photo, anyone who can access your account can see it. ( )
2. You don't need to ask your friend before tagging them in a social media post. ( )
3. Crediting sources is an ethical way of using information online. ( )
4. Banned sites always publish accurate and useful information. ( )

5. You should ask a teacher or family member before visiting a new website. ( )
6. ICT tools make it easy to access news and photos. ( )
7. Eye strain and headaches can be negative effects of using devices too long. ( )
8. Relying only on Google™ always guarantees correct answers. ( )
9. Using ICT wisely includes knowing when to put your device down. ( )
10. Respecting the law online means avoiding banned sites. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. When you _____ someone, you identify them in a post, photo, or video. a) share b) tag c) message
2. Always ask your friend's _____ before tagging them in a social media post. a) password b) permission c) location
3. Giving credit to a source of information is called _____.
   a) sharing b) crediting c) downloading
4. Banned sites may contain _____ and _____ material.
   a) accurate – helpful b) harmful – immoral c) boring – old
5. Before visiting a new website, it's best to ask _____ .
   a) a teacher or family member
   b) a random person online
   c) a friend only
6. One positive effect of ICT tools is being able to _____ the news with a click. a) delete b) read c) ignore
7. A negative effect of using devices too long is _____ .
   a) eye strain and headaches
   b) faster learning
   c) increased energy
8. Over-reliance on _____ may lead to inaccurate answers.
   a) Google™ b) Facebook™ c) PowerPoint®
9. A healthy habit with ICT tools is knowing when to _____ your device. a) put down b) post c) upload
10. One important online rule is to always respect _____.
    a) the law b) photos c) games

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Tagging someone in a post creates a link to their profile. ( )
2. It is respectful to post photos of friends without asking them. ( )
3. Crediting a source shows honesty and respect. ( )
4. ICT tools can only be used for entertainment. ( )
5. Visiting banned sites may expose you to harmful material. ( )
6. ICT tools allow people to communicate worldwide. ( )
7. Using devices too long can cause physical discomfort. ( )
8. Asking "Is this post kind?" is a good habit before posting online. ( )
9. Online information is always correct and trustworthy. ( )
10. Being responsible online means using ICT tools wisely. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

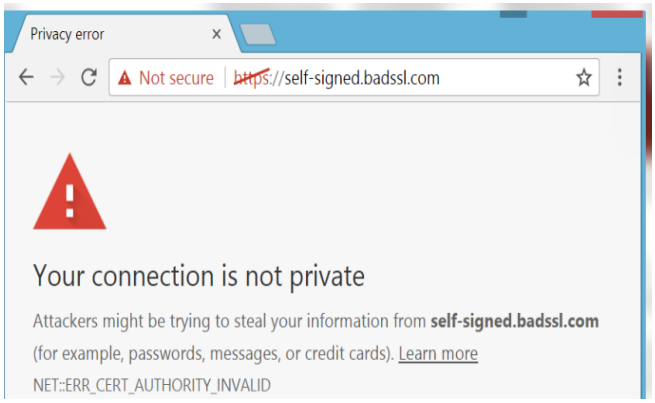
1. A _____ lets others know where your information came from.
   a) credit b) ban c) tag
2. Before posting on social media, you should ask if your post is __ .
   a) funny b) kind c) private
3. Respecting the _____ online means avoiding illegal sites.
   a) rules b) law c) internet
4. ICT tools can be used to _____ with friends and family around the world. a) compete b) communicate c) hide
5. One negative effect of ICT is relying too much on _____ .
   a) books b) teachers c) Google™
6. Headaches and eye strain can come from using devices for _____.
   a) too long b) a short time c) rarely
7. A tag in a post usually provides a link to the person's _____ .
   a) account b) photo c) profile
8. When you find useful information online, you should always _____
   a) credit the source b) delete it c) hide it
9. ICT tools can be used to upload and _____ videos and photos.
   a) download b) forget c) block
10. Using ICT tools responsibly means knowing when to _____ your device. a) put down b) upgrade c) repair

Lesson 4 : How to search online

● Searching safely :

• Be sure to take advantage of the safety features of browsers you choose to do searches on.

• Choose browsers that warn users when they're about to enter an unsafe site or download a harmful app.


Privacy error
Not secure
https://self-signed.badssl.com
Your connection is not private
Attackers might be trying to steal your information from self-signed.badssl.com
(for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards). Learn more
NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID

The site's security certificate is not trusted!
You attempted to reach 192.168.17.129, but the server presented a certificate issued by an entity that is not trusted by your computer's operating system. This may mean that the server has generated its own security credentials, which Chrome cannot rely on for identity information, or an attacker may be trying to intercept your communications.
You should not proceed, especially if you have never seen this warning before for this site.
Proceed anyway
Back to safety
Help me understand

• If you get a warning message, be sure to show your teacher or a family member. Do not proceed to the site or with the download.

• Some popular browsers have search engines set up just for children, and they will only show results that are age-appropriate.

• Browsers like this may also include a parental control app and helpful safety tips for children.

• It's fun to watch videos online. A particular website might not be dangerous, but it might contain material you shouldn't view.

• Choose child-friendly websites that include filters that help you avoid clicking on inappropriate videos.

● Searching smartly :

• Type longer phrases, not just a couple of words. This will help you get better results.

• If your keywords are too general, you will get too many results.

• Many of the results will not be relevant to your search.

♦ Example:

• There is an animal called a jaguar.
There is also a car brand called Jaguar.

• If you type in 'jaguar' you may get advertisements for a car ! To avoid this , type 'jaguar animal'.

• If you were interested in where jaguars live you could type 'jaguar - animal - habitat'.

• If you are searching for information on an image, use the image instead of words in your search.

• Use the camera button, and add your image.

• Your teacher can help you.

• Many search engines ignore some words (like the, and, how, where, or).

• Sometimes, you need these words to be included in your search. To include them, add a + sign before the word.

• Sometimes, you may want to ignore results with some keywords.

• This can help you avoid getting unwanted or unnecessary results. Just type a – before words you would like the search engine to avoid.

• Finally, if you are searching for a particular phrase, put the phrase inside quotation marks " ". This will help narrow your search to the exact wording .

Lesson 4 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Browsers can warn users about unsafe websites. ( )
2. It is safe to continue if your browser shows a warning message. ( )
3. Child-friendly browsers may include parental control apps. ( )
4. All websites that host videos are safe for children. ( )
5. Typing longer search phrases helps you get better results. ( )
6. If your keywords are too general, you may get too many results. ( )
7. The word *jaguar* can only refer to an animal.
8. You can search using an image instead of words. ( )
9. Adding a "+" sign before a word forces the search engine to include it. ( )
10. Putting quotation marks around a phrase gives exact results. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. A browser with _____ can protect you from harmful sites.
   a) safety features b) games c) ads
2. If you see a warning message online, you should show it to your _
   a) friend b) teacher or family c) neighbor
3. Child-friendly websites often use___ to block inappropriate videos.
   a) filters b) downloads c) cameras
4. To get better search results, type _____ phrases.
   a) shorter b) longer c) random
5. If your keywords are too _____, you may get too many results.
   a) specific b) general c) short
6. To avoid seeing car ads when searching for "jaguar," type _____.
   a) jaguar fast b) jaguar animal c) jaguar car
7. To search by picture, click on the _____ button.
   a) plus b) camera c) play
8. Some search engines ignore words like _____ .
   a) the, and, how b) cat, dog, car c) run, jump, swim
9. To exclude unwanted words from results, type a _____ before them. a) + b) – c) *
10. To search for an exact phrase, place it inside _____ .
    a) brackets \[ ] b) quotation marks " " c) stars ★

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Browsers can help you stay safe while searching. ( )
2. You should ignore warning messages from your browser. ( )
3. Child-friendly search engines only show age-appropriate results. ( )
4. Filters on websites help block unsafe or inappropriate content. ( )
5. Typing only one or two words gives the best results. ( )
6. Using long phrases makes search results more relevant. ( )
7. The word *jaguar* can mean an animal or a car brand. ( )
8. You cannot use pictures to search online. ( )
9. Adding "–" before a word excludes it from results. ( )
10. Quotation marks " " are used to search for exact phrases. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Browsers with _____ help warn users about dangerous sites.
   a) filters b) safety features c) downloads
2. If you see a warning message online, you should tell your _____.
   a) teacher or parent b) pet c) neighbor
3. Some browsers have search engines made just for _____ .
   a) children b) scientists c) drivers
4. Child-friendly websites use _____ to avoid unsafe videos.
   a) cameras b) filters c) ads
5. Typing _____ search phrases helps get better answers.
   a) longer b) shorter c) random
6. If your keywords are too _____, you may get too many results.
   a) specific b) general c) correct
7. To avoid car ads, type "_____ animal" instead of "jaguar."
   a) jaguar b) jaguar car c) jaguar animal
8. To search with a picture, click on the _____ button.
   a) play b) camera c) stop
9. To include ignored words like "the" or "how," add _____ .
   a) a – sign b) a + sign c) a * sign
10. To find exact wording, put the phrase inside _____ .
    a) quotation marks " " b) brackets \[ ] c) commas , ,

Lesson 5 : How to check whether information online is true

• There are countless online sources that provide valuable information. However, not all online sources are reliable.

● Unreliable online sources :

• Social media apps and websites can connect you to information you may be looking for.
• For instance, you may find a group page that contains information on a subject you've been researching.
• The information could include some credible information, but it could also include opinions, errors, or even lies.
• These types of sources are usually not reliable.
• Wiki sources and blogs are also not very reliable, for the same reasons.

● Confirming reliable sources :

• When reviewing online sources, check to make sure the date of the publication is current.
• Check the authors - who are they? Are they experts in their field? Ask your teacher or a family member to help you check.
• A reliable source will be well-written, with almost no mistakes.
• The design of the page will look professional.
• Websites with .com may be credible, but they are often run by businesses trying to sell you something.
• Websites with .gov, .org, and .edu can be particularly credible.
• They are run by government agencies, non-profit organizations, foundations, colleges, and universities.

● The Egyptian Knowledge Bank :

• The Egyptian government is doing its best to protect its citizens from unreliable online sources.
• In January 2016, the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB) offered free access to their library to Egyptian citizens.• The library contains materials on various subjects. • All information has been verified as accurate.
• You can feel confident that the information provided by the EKB is reliable.
• Researching online can be a lot of fun, but it can also be challenging.
• Remember, knowledge is power. Use what you learned here to help you determine if an online source is credible.

Lesson 5 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. All online sources are always reliable. ( )
2. Social media pages may contain opinions and errors. ( )
3. Wiki sources and blogs are usually not reliable. ( )
4. Checking the publication date helps confirm reliability. ( )
5. Reliable sources often have many spelling mistakes. ( )
6. A professional design is a sign of a reliable source. ( )
7. Websites with .gov, .org, or .edu are often credible. ( )
8. .com websites are never credible. ( )
9. The Egyptian Knowledge Bank was launched in 2016. ( )
10. The EKB provides verified and accurate information. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Social media sources may include _____ .
   a) only facts b) opinions and errors c) only lies
2. Blogs and wiki sources are often _____ .
   a) reliable b) unreliable c) professional
3. To confirm reliability, check the _____ of publication.
   a) color b) date c) title
4. Reliable sources are usually written with _____ .
   a) many mistakes b) clear language and few errors c) no design
5. Websites with _____ are often credible.
   a) .gov, .org, .edu b) .biz, .net c) .tv, .info
6. Websites with .com may be credible but often try to _____ .
   a) sell something b) give homework c) hide data
7. The Egyptian Knowledge Bank was launched in _____ .
   a) 2015 b) 2016 c) 2018
8. The EKB provides free access to a _____ .
   a) game b) library c) chatroom
9. The EKB's information is _____ .
   a) unverified b) checked and accurate c) full of errors
10. The phrase "Knowledge is power" means you should use reliable sources to gain _____ .
    a) power and understanding b) money c) entertainment

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Not all online sources are reliable. ( )
2. Social media pages always give true information. ( )
3. Blogs can include opinions and mistakes. ( )
4. Checking the author's name helps confirm reliability. ( )
5. A reliable source is full of spelling errors. ( )
6. Government websites (.gov) are often credible. ( )
7. .edu websites are run by universities. ( )
8. .com websites are always false. ( )
9. The EKB is a safe and reliable source in Egypt. ( )
10. The EKB library covers many different subjects. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Some online sources are _____ .
   a) reliable b) unreliable c) both
2. Social media information may be _____ .
   a) 100% true b) mixed with errors c) always false
3. To check a source, look at the _____ .
   a) date and author b) colors c) pictures
4. A reliable website looks _____ .
   a) professional b) messy c) unclear
5. Websites with _____ are usually reliable.
   a) .gov, .org, .edu b) .com only c) .net only
6. .com websites often try to _____ .
   a) sell products b) give free books c) block users
7. The Egyptian Knowledge Bank started in _____ .
   a) 2014 b) 2016 c) 2020
8. The EKB library is _____ .
   a) free b) paid c) limited
9. The EKB checks all information to be _____ .
   a) accurate b) false c) incomplete
10. "Knowledge is power" means reliable sources give us _____ .
    a) money b) strength and understanding c) fun

Lesson 6 : Who can help you with online problems?

● Online bullying and how to avoid it :

• Bullying is repeated unkind behavior towards someone.

• Online bullying can include mean posts, messages, or texts.

• They may be shared with just you, or with others, too.

• Our devices are always with us,
so it can be hard to escape this kind of bullying.

• This may make you feel trapped.

• So, make sure not to contact anyone you don't know and to ask your teacher or a family member for help in any situation that may be dangerous to you.

● Online identity theft :

• Your identity, or a family member's identity, may get stolen online.

• When this happens, someone uses your personal information.

• They may have access to your social media accounts.

• They could see your address, email, or phone number.

● What can you do about online problems?

• You don't have to solve online problems on your own.

• When you face them, be sure to talk to your teacher or a family member about it.

• Sometimes, your teacher or family member may feel that people in authority should get involved.

• This can include the police or The General Department for Combating Internet Crimes in Egypt.

● Remember :

• Online problems are common. They can be scary and make you feel helpless.

• However, you can always get help.

• No matter how embarrassed or scared you may feel, tell a person you trust.

• Trusted adults in your life want to help you.

• And your local police department and the Egyptian government are dedicated to protecting you, too!

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Lesson 6 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Bullying is repeated unkind behavior towards someone. ( )
2. Online bullying can only happen face to face. ( )
3. Devices make it harder to escape online bullying. ( )
4. You should never ask a teacher or family member for help. ( )
5. Online identity theft means someone uses your personal information. ( )
6. Stolen identity can give others access to your social media. ( )
7. You should try to solve all online problems by yourself. ( )
8. Sometimes the police may need to be involved in online problems. ( )
9. Online problems are always easy to deal with. ( )
10. Trusted adults and the Egyptian government want to protect you. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Bullying is _____.

a) repeated unkind behavior b) a friendly message c) a school game

2. Online bullying may include _____.

a) mean posts or texts
b) homework answers
c) happy birthday wishes

3. To stay safe, do not contact _____.

a) friends b) people you don't know c) teachers

4. Online identity theft is when someone _____.

a) steals your money
b) uses your personal information
c) plays games online

5. Identity thieves may see your _____.

a) phone number b) school bag c) lunch

6. When facing online problems, you should talk to _____.

a) a trusted teacher or family member
b) strangers online
c) no one

7. If serious, online problems may need help from _____.

a) the police b) a pet c) classmates only

8. The Egyptian authority for internet crimes is called _____.

a) General Department for Combating Internet Crimes
b) Internet Club
c) Cyber Friends

9. Online problems can make you feel _____.

a) helpless or scared b) always happy c) relaxed

10. Trusted adults in your life _____.

a) want to help you b) don't care c) make problems worse

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Online bullying can make you feel trapped. ( )
2. Online bullying only happens in school, not online. ( )
3. You should always ask for help from a trusted person. ( )
4. Identity theft means using someone's personal information. ( )
5. Thieves can steal your social media accounts. ( )
6. You must solve online problems all by yourself. ( )

7. Sometimes the police can help with online crimes. ( )

8. Online problems are never dangerous. ( )

9. Trusted adults want to protect you. ( )

10. The Egyptian government works to keep you safe online. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Online bullying may include _____ .
   a) kind notes b) mean posts or messages c) school lessons

2. Our devices make it hard to escape _____ .
   a) online bullying b) homework c) music

3. To be safe, do not contact _____ .
   a) people you don't know b) teachers c) family

4. Online identity theft means _____ .
   a) using your personal information
   b) buying new clothes
   c) playing games

5. Stolen identity may give access to _____ .
   a) your social media b) your lunch box c) your homework

6. When you face online problems, you should _____ .
   a) talk to a teacher or family member
   b) keep it secret
   c) ignore everyone

7. Serious online problems may be reported to _____ .
   a) the police b) friends only c) no one

8. In Egypt, online crimes are handled by _____ .
   a) The General Department for Combating Internet Crimes
   b) School library
   c) Sports club

9. Online problems can make you feel _____ .
   a) scared b) relaxed c) always happy

10. Trusted adults in your life _____ .
    a) want to help you b) don't care about you c) create problems

Lesson 7 : My personal digital safety plan

● Creating strong passwords :

• It is important to have strong passwords.

• If your passwords are easy to guess, people can get into your computer or accounts. This is called hacking and the people who do it are called hackers.

• Don’t use the same password for all your accounts.

• If someone gets your password, they will be able to access your other accounts, too.

• It is tough to remember a lot of passwords. Use a password manager or keep a list of your passwords in a safe place that only you and your teacher or a family member have access to.

• Your password shouldn’t include your name or other personal details.

• It should be at least eight characters long.

• A strong password will include letters, numbers, and special characters.

● Choosing anti-virus software :

• A computer virus can cause big problems, such as sending an email to everyone on your computer or deleting your files.

• You should always protect your devices with anti-virus software. • • Choose software that protects your device and is easy to use.

• A good anti-virus software catches viruses before they affect your device. It can also remove viruses that have already affected your device. It can fix damaged files.

• Be careful while using the internet You should be aware of the importance of staying safe while using the internet.

• You can be safer by using different passwords for your accounts on different websites including social media platforms like Facebook, and email sites.

• You also need different passwords for your digital devices (computer, laptop, tablet, mobile phone) and by installing anti-virus software's on those devices.

• There are websites that offer security services for your accounts.

• They do this by giving you instructions to follow for creating passwords for your personal accounts.

• Make sure you choose strong passwords which nobody can guess.

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Lesson 7 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Hackers are people who try to get into your accounts. ( )
2. A strong password should include your name and birthday. ( )
3. You should never use the same password for all your accounts. ( )
4. A good password is at least eight characters long. ( )
5. A password manager can help you remember many passwords. ( )
6. Anti-virus software can delete files but cannot fix them. ( )
7. A computer virus may send emails to everyone on your computer. ( )
8. Anti-virus software helps protect your device from viruses. ( )
9. It is safe to use one password for all your devices. ( )
10. Websites can give you instructions for creating strong passwords. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Easy passwords can lead to _____ .
   a) hacking b) safety c) fun
2. Hackers are people who _____ .
   a) guess or steal passwords
   b) teach computer lessons
   c) fix devices
3. A strong password includes _____ .
   a) letters, numbers, and special characters
   b) only your first name
   c) only numbers
4. Passwords should be at least _____ .
   a) 3 characters b) 8 characters c) 20 characters
5. If you use the same password everywhere, hackers can access __
   a) all your accounts
   b) only your school account
   c) none of your accounts
6. A password manager helps you _____ .
   a) keep and organize passwords
   b) play games
   c) delete files
7. A computer virus can _____ .
   a) delete your files
   b) bake a cake
   c) make the internet faster
8. Good anti-virus software can _____ .
   a) catch and remove viruses
   b) slow down your device
   c) create new viruses
9. To stay safe online, you should use _____ .
   a) different passwords for different accounts
   b) the same password everywhere
   c) no passwords at all
10. Anti-virus software should be _____ .
    a) protective and easy to use
    b) complicated and slow
    c) unnecessary

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Strong passwords help protect your accounts. ( )
2. Using your name in your password makes it stronger. ( )
3. Hackers try to break into your computer or accounts. ( )
4. You should never share your passwords with strangers. ( )
5. It is safe to use one password for all your accounts. ( )
6. A good password should mix letters, numbers, and symbols. ( )
7. Anti-virus software can stop and remove viruses. ( )
8. Computer viruses cannot delete files. ( )
9. Password managers are useful for remembering many passwords. ( )
10. Different devices should have different passwords. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. People who break into accounts are called _____ .
   a) hackers b) teachers c) helpers
2. If your password is weak, someone can _____ .
   a) guess it easily b) make it stronger c) protect it
3. A strong password must be at least _____ .
   a) 8 characters b) 2 characters c) 4 characters
4. Your password should not include your _____ .
   a) name b) letters and numbers c) special symbols
5. To remember many passwords, you can use _____ .
   a) a password manager b) a notebook in class c) a game app
6. A computer virus may ___ . a) delete your files
   b) make your password stronger
   c) clean your device
7. Anti-virus software should be _____. a) only for phones
   b) easy to use and protective
   c) hard to use and slow
8. Good anti-virus software can _____ .
   a) fix damaged files b) cause viruses c) hide your passwords
9. To be safe, you need _____ . a) no passwords
   b) different passwords for different accounts
   c) the same password everywhere
10. Websites that offer security services give _____ .
    a) instructions for strong passwords b) free games c) cartoons

Lesson 8 : Practicing what you learned

• Researchers and scientists prepare digital reports about the subject of their studies using various programs like PowerPoint® or video.

• They sometimes make documentaries and post them on their personal blogs or publish them online in order to spread their findings and benefit people as best they can.

• At the end of this theme, you will be asked to prepare a digital report about one of the subjects of your studies.

• In order to make this digital report you need to do a lot of research first, so that you can present it in a way that suits you.

● PowerPoint® presentations :

• PowerPoint® is a Microsoft® program that creates a slideshow of the material you want to present.

• PowerPoint® is a fun way to present your ideas to others.

• You can make text look interesting using WordArt®.

• You can also make your presentation appear like a book.

• In your book, you can include text and pictures about your topic. You can even include fun sound effects.

● Videos :

• You can make your own video to present your research.

• You don’t need film sets or expensive cameras to make a video.

• You can make one on a laptop, tablet, or cell phone.

• You can record yourself presenting your ideas.

• You can interview others, and include them in your video , too.

• You can also add more details and fun effects with different sounds and images.

• There is a special video software you can download to help you.

• Remember to check and make sure an application is safe before you download it.

● Posters :

• If you don’t have access to a device, you can still present your ideas effectively.

• One fun, effective way to present your research is by creating a poster.

• Choose fun colors when writing information. Include art, like drawings, or photos, or cutouts.

• Always make sure that the text is large enough for others to read from a distance.

• Always present your ideas clearly. Also, always remember to credit your sources.

Lesson 8 Questions

(1) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. Researchers use PowerPoint® and videos to prepare digital reports. ( )
2. A digital report does not require research. ( )
3. WordArt® can make text look interesting in a presentation. ( )
4. You need expensive film sets to make a video. ( )
5. A cell phone can be used to record a research video. ( )
6. Interviews can be included in your video. ( )
7. Before downloading video software, you should check if it is safe. ( )
8. Posters are not effective for presenting research. ( )
9. Poster text should be large enough to read from a distance. ( )
10. It is important to give credit to your sources. ( )

(2) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. PowerPoint® is a program that creates a _____ .
   a) slideshow b) movie c) website
2. You can make your presentation more fun by using _____ .
   a) WordArt® b) spreadsheets c) calculators
3. A digital report must be prepared after doing _____ .
   a) research b) shopping c) sports
4. You can add fun effects to your video with _____ .
   a) sounds and images b) homework c) passwords
5. Researchers sometimes publish documentaries on _____ .
   a) personal blogs b) newspapers only c) shopping sites
6. Videos can be made using _____ .
   a) laptops, tablets, or phones b) only a TV studio c) printers

7. One safe way to present ideas without a device is by creating a _ .

a) poster b) password c) game

8. Posters should include _____ .

a) colors, art, and photos b) only text in black c) no drawings

9. The text on a poster must be _____ .

a) large enough to read from a distance

b) very small

c) hidden

10. When presenting your work, you should always _____ .

a) credit your sources

b) hide your sources

c) delete your sources

(3) Put true (√) or false (x) :

1. PowerPoint® helps create a slideshow of your material. ( )
2. Researchers never share their findings online. ( )
3. WordArt® is used to make text more attractive in presentations. ( )
4. You must buy an expensive camera to make a video.
5. Videos can include interviews with other people. ( )
6. It is safe to download any video software without checking. ( )
7. Posters are an effective way to share ideas without devices. ( )
8. Poster text should be small so no one can read it. ( )
9. Fun colors and pictures can make posters more engaging. ( )
10. Always remember to mention the sources of your information. ( )

(4) Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Researchers often prepare digital reports using _____ or video.
   a) PowerPoint® b) calculators c) maps
2. A digital report should be based on good _____ .
   a) research b) games c) meals
3. PowerPoint® presentations can include text, pictures, and _____.
   a) sound effects b) homework sheets c) passwords
4. A video can be recorded on a _____ .
   a) phone or laptop b) blackboard c) notebook
5. To make a video, you may use special _____ .
   a) video software b) scissors c) posters
6. Before downloading any application, you should check if it is _____
   a) safe b) colorful c) long
7. If you don't have a device, you can make a _____ .
   a) poster b) virus c) password
8. A good poster should include drawings, photos, or _____ .
   a) cutouts b) passwords c) apps
9. The size of the text on a poster should be _____ .
   a) large enough to read b) very small c) hidden
10. When presenting your ideas, always give _____ .
    a) credit to your sources b) no information c) your password